

THE HORNET.

TOUCH—AND WE STING.

Carrollton, Mississippi, Tuesday, August 22, 1842.

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OWN & TERRIT.

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to British policy and British interests. To a party who supported for President in 1840, a man who recommended to the especial attention of Congress the Army's... To a party who then expected a more moderate and prudent than any head of our government, now perpetrating his policy, by the same those wrong instruments. To a party who now profess they abandoned the House and interest of their country in 1841, by voting the Republican taken and who will again abandon it, if they cannot subvert the Whigs to longer all claim to any concern in the administration of the affairs of their government. To a party professing to condemn and despise Republicanism, as a doctrine unchristian and unparliamentary in the enormity of its pretensions, that have not the liberality or patriotism to yield a decent amnesty to their brethren, the Whigs. To a party this morning, while they come to us crying not only give, give, but actually taking all the offices of the State and Federal Government within our gift, we cannot tamely submit, and link the hand that smites, and robs, and insults. It was a more gentlemanly propriety, the nakedness of the Whigs, in all the wide domains of decency, coming as they did, from the hotbed and fumes of Republicanism, to have yielded (not rendered) in one half, at least, of the Representation in Congress, or else the office of Governor. But this is not the stuff they are made of. For while with Republicans they would make any further FOR THE SAKES OF THE PARTY, with no prejudice, however slight, is yielded FOR THE HONOR OF OUR COMMON COUNTRY. Distrust, contempt and indignation are all we receive at their hands. Shall we receive in silence, and reward them for it. Forbid it Honor! Forbid it Patriotism!

These being our views, spoken for ourselves, we—

Resolved 1. That it is the duty of each District in this State—dividing it in accordance with the late bill of the Senate for that purpose—to nominate a candidate for Congress, and send him into the field to do battle for the rights of the people.

Resolved 2. That we will keep the name of Gen. A. B. Bradford before the people for that purpose until a general and full District Convention shall order to the contrary.

Resolved 3. That it is expedient to hold a Mass Convention at some central point in this District on the second week in October next.

Resolved 4. That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Whig papers of the State.

J. J. CHOATE, Sen'r.
Chairman.

D. P. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

From the Raleigh Register.

A VISIT FROM HENRY CLAY.

It will be seen from the interesting correspondence, which we subjoin, that Mr. Clay has consented to honor the Old North State with his presence, next spring. The timely announcement of the fact will enable the whigs of the State to be fully prepared for his reception—and no spot can be found in this Union, where a more heartfelt and enthusiastic welcome will be extended to him. Every heart will give forth the feelings of ecstasy that have been pent up for years, for HENRY CLAY is emphatically the people's man; and altho' persons may differ with him on political matters, no man, who is a man, doubts his patriotism, his integrity, his talents and his ability to administer the Executive duties of the nation. Once, the humble Mill boy of the Slashes, without friends or influence to aid him, he now stands, by his own powers, a proud monument of the justice and wisdom of our institutions. And, when the proper time arrives, an enthusiasm will be exhibited on the subject of his visit, that will throw the exciting scenes of 1840 into the background.

RALEIGH, JUNE 1843.

SIR: By a committee appointed for that purpose, you were invited to attend the Whig Convention held in this place in the month of April, 1842. Your answer, assigning reasons which prevented your acceptance of that invitation, declared that you had long entertained an ardent desire to visit North Carolina, and, though obliged to postpone that visit, you hoped God would spare you to make it at some future time. At the close of the last session of the General Assembly, a meeting of the whig members of that body was held, by which the undersigned were appointed a committee to remind you of your contemplated visit—to express on the part of the whigs of North Carolina, their anxious wish to see you amongst them, and most respectfully, yet earnestly, to claim on their behalf the performance of your promise at such time as will be most agreeable to yourself.

That paying us a visit will be attended with fatigue and inconvenience to you, we are fully aware, but the whigs of the State have strong claims upon your consideration. They have long admired you at a distance, as the boldest, most consistent and ablest asserter of those principles, on which depend the honor and welfare of our country; and they now desire to see you with their own eyes, and to hear with their own ears, upon the soil of

their own State, and, when it is no disparagement of the excellence of others, to regard as the first living Patriot of America.

In the midst of the distracted, disquiet and dismay, produced by the then recent defection of the President from the great party to whom he owed his elevation, the whigs of this State, in their Convention of 1841, were the first to assume a decided position, and to announce a settled purpose. They declared that their choice for the first office of their country with out qualification or condition and to this declaration they, as now men, now steadfastly adhere. They desire your election to that office not only as a just acknowledgment of your past services, but also and chiefly, because from you in that high station, they hope (what they have from no other) the restoration of our country to that obedient and happy state, from which by misgovernment and corruption, by treachery and selfishness, by knavery acting upon unenlightened credulity, by a wanton disregard of every obligation, personal and social, we have been unhappily displaced and degraded.

Our such a people—a true and devoted in their attachment, and so pure in their purposes—for such a cause, so deeply interesting, so awfully sacred to enlightened patriotism, we know you are ever ready to make any sacrifice.

We do, therefore, according to our instructions, and on behalf of the whigs of North Carolina, ask on your part a fulfillment of your engagement, and we look forward, with eager hope, to the day when our constituents may add to the cherished recollections of their lives this also, that they have seen heard HENRY CLAY.

Your friends and fellow-citizens,
B. F. MOORE,
D. M. BARRINGER,
MICHAEL FRANCIS,
ANDREW JOYNER,
THOMAS ALLISON,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
A. S. MOYE,
JOHN A. YOUNG,
S. P. ALLEN,
C. G. LAMB,
A. C. EHRLINGHAUS,
TOD R. CALDWELL,
ALFRED DOCKERY.

Hon. HENRY CLAY.

ASHLAND, 10th July, 1843.

Gentlemen: I have duly received your letter, as a committee of the whig portion of the Legislature of North Carolina, reminding me of my engagement to visit that State, and expressing the expectation that I will fulfil it—My obligations of gratitude to North Carolina are too strong to have allowed me to forget my engagement, or to have abated my desire to visit it. I have, on the contrary, constantly cherished the wish to see it, and regretted that it has not been hitherto in my power to enjoy that gratification.

Your State, gentlemen, has other and higher titles to my friendly and respectful consideration than that mentioned by you, of its having been the first to denounce the unparalleled treachery, which has marked the career of the acting President of the United States, although that merited denunciation was the performance of a high, moral and patriotic duty. No State has displayed more loyalty and attachment to the Union, been more prompt to defend and maintain it, or exhibited less selfish, restless or inordinate ambition. The first to declare the Independence of the Colonies, North Carolina will be among the last to abandon the support of the Union, without which we have no security for any of the blessings which we enjoy, in our political institutions. Her calm and dignified course has been mistaken for insensibility to public affairs. But she nobly vindicated herself from this unjust reproach in 1840, and I have no doubt stands ready to do it again, whenever a suitable emergency arises.

I shall take inexpressible pleasure in visiting such a State, and in cordially mixing with its population, without reserve. And, if God spare my life and health, I will certainly perform my promise in the course of the next Spring. I cannot now fix the precise time, but of that I will give you beforehand timely notice.

In the meantime, I pray your acceptance of my grateful acknowledgments for the renewal of the invitation with which I was honored, and assurances of the high respect and esteem with which I am, faithfully,

Your friend and obt servant,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. Moore, Barringer, &c.

A Beautiful Sentiment.—At the celebration of the 4th instant, in Richmond, Va., the following sentiment was sent by a Lady:

The Union!—The citadel of the universe to which freedom has retreated as her last fortress. Let not her walls, cemented by the blood of our fathers, be rent by the intestine broils of their sons;

"The glittering flag that o'er us shines
Is lit with stars of kindred light—
And blended, wave in glowing lines
Those stripes that speak a nation's might."

Whereupon Mr. Ritchie exclaimed:
Union to the fair authoress of that toast!

Union to a man worthy of her!

Set a value on the smallest morsels of knowledge. These fragments are the dust of diamonds.

WHAT ARE WE CONTENTING FOR? A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

Since the Presidential election of 1840, there has never been a contest between the two parties which divided the country, that more essentially involved the question of "men and measures" than will that which is to be decided in 1844. To fill those who wish to call the attention of a class of men, and call them to their duties, but who are opposed to every fundamental principle avowed by the Locofoco party, and who have been, if they are not now, in favor of every principle advocated by the Whigs. What are these principles of the latter? The following:

"A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.

An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry.

Just Restraints on the Executive Power, and forbidding a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.

A Faithful Administration of the Public Domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales to all among all the States.

An Honest and Economical Administration of the Government, leaving Public Officers perfect freedom of thought, and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections."

Is there a single principle here to which any man can object? Possibly there may be one, that of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands. But how long have you, Messieurs Democrats, been opposed to this measure? No longer than since Mr. Clay became identified with it, and it became a fundamental principle of the Whig party. In 1832 you were in favor of it, and many of you long since that time have advocated it—Gen. Jackson himself was in favor of it, and in his annual message, in 1832, said, "It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of revenue." Mr. King, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, in the Senate, in his report also said, "the economic turn with confidence from the Land Office to the Custom House, and say, 'there are the true sources of Federal Revenue.'" Mr. Clay advocated the plan of Distribution, and brought it forward in Congress; the people every where approved it, a Jackson Congress passed the bill by overwhelming majorities in both houses, and to prevent it passing by a majority of two-thirds of both houses, which were known to be in its favor, Gen. Jackson pocketed the bill, and orders were forthwith issued to the party press to denounce it as a "Federal measure."

We have stated what are the principles of the Whigs; now permit us to ask what are those of the party to which you belong? "The principles of democracy," you answer. That is a title too vague. We wish you to be more definite. Are you for or against "an Adequate Revenue, with fair protection to American Industry?" "Oh, we are in favor of it," you answer. Then you do not agree with your party upon one of the most important and vital measures that divide the two parties. If you are in favor of this principle, reconcile it to your duty to your country to support for the Presidency Mr. Calhoun, who makes "war to the knife" upon protection, and openly declares himself the advocate of "Free Trade, hard money, no credit, and direct taxes!" That this is the fundamental doctrine of the locofoco party, we have the declarations of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Pickens, Mr. Rhett, Mr. Atherton, Mr. Rosevelt, Mr. Eastman, Mr. Davis, Mr. McKee, Mr. Lewis, and other locofoco members of the last Congress, as well as the Albany Argus, the Globe, the N. Y. Evening Post, the Richmond Enquirer, &c. &c.

Again, we ask whether you are in favor of "just restraints upon the Executive," or whether you are for suffering the Executive, by means of his veto and the use of the enormous patronage in his hands, to control the legislative power, and make himself, in fact, little less than an absolute monarch?

"We are certainly in favor of just restraints on the Executive," you answer, "and opposed to the accumulation of power in his hands." Indeed! Then you differ materially with your own party, and agree with the Whigs.

Again, we ask whether you are in favor of "an honest and economical Administration of the Government leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restrictions against improper interference in elections," or are you for considering public officers as the mere "hirelings" of the Executive, bound to do his bidding, to interfere with and control the elections of the people?"

You are opposed you say, to the interference of office holders with the people, opposed to their being considered the mere tools of the Executive, and to be kicked out if they refuse to do the dirty work of the party; and in favor of an honest and economical administration of the government. Then you are opposed to the practice of your own party, and a practice, too, introduced by it: a practice which has sunk the political morals of the country to a state of degradation almost beyond the hope of redemption.

We have gone far enough with you now to convince ourselves, and to show you that you are adhering to and supporting a party to every act and principle of which you are opposed: all you have in common with it is the name; a name to which it is not entitled, as it

adheres not to a single principle of democracy. Think, you, whether it is worth while for the sake of a name only, to falsify all your professions, and add in bringing a party again into power which has brought the country to the brink of ruin, and will, if successful, again prostrate business, destroy confidence, and undo what has been done to restore prosperity. Forum.

The following article upon the subject of Mississippi policy, comes up to our views and opinions precisely. It is taken from the Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer, and we know its contents will meet a hearty response from every true-hearted Whig of Mississippi. Gen. Bradford, from the North, would be our first choice, and we know he has many friends who are deeply attached to his person, and that they would contest every inch of ground with the locofocos to ensure his success. But to the article alluded to:

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.—GEN. ALEX. B. BRADFORD.

It would seem that the Whigs of Mississippi had determined to let the election of members of Congress go by default—preferring that evil to giving countenance to the revolutionary disobedience of a law of Congress by the locofoco Legislature of the State, as exhibited by that body in its refusal to lay off congressional districts. The locofocos have their candidates in the field, and have determined that the election shall be held by General Ticket, in express violation, as it is believed, of the requirements of the law of Congress. Whether members thus elected will be entitled to their seats, is more than questionable. From what we can learn, the Whigs have acted upon the belief that the election will be illegal, and have not, therefore, taken any steps to participate in it as a party. In adopting this course, we think they have erred. The true policy, in our judgment, was to have met and contested the ground, every inch of it, in any manner which their adversaries—who had the power of choice—might have selected.—If successful, the Whig members might have refused to claim their seats. But at all events, the Whigs, as a party, ought to dispute the ascendancy of locofocoism in Mississippi. We verily believe that such a ticket might have been formed as would have insured success; and we question much if the members of the Whig Convention who nominated candidates for State offices, do not yet find reason to be convinced of the impolicy of leaving the gentlemen who compose their ticket to carry the dead weight of the locofoco candidates for Congress.

We do not profess to be very intimately acquainted with Mississippi politics, but we think we know enough of the state of public opinion and popular sympathy in the northern portion of the State to assert with confidence that the gentleman whose name heads this article could make a triumphant run against our locofoco friend, Hon. Jacob Thompson. A well selected ticket, headed by Gen. ALEXANDER B. BRADFORD, we confidently believe, would make a clean sweep of the State. We know not what may be the General's inclinations in regard to entering upon so extended a field of political strife; but looking to his well known patriotism, we do not doubt but that, if the friends of the cause with which his name has been so long and honorably identified, both in Tennessee and Mississippi, had made the demand upon him, the sacrifice of private interest and personal comfort would have been made promptly, if not cheerfully. His friends or his country have never yet, in an emergency, called upon ALEXANDER B. BRADFORD in vain.

Our Mississippi friends of course know their own business best; but it does seem to us that they are lessening their chances of success to a dangerous extent in the State Elections, by having no Congressional candidates in the field. We trust our suggestions—prompted as they are by an earnest desire for the success of a common cause—will be taken in the spirit in which they are made.

The following quotation from a pamphlet written by OLIVER H. SMITH, late U. S. Senator from Indiana, fully describes party tactics:

"Names are all powerful in political contests. Well do the leading modern Democrats know the force and truth of this remark, and hence they not only hold on to the respectable name of Democrat, but with one voice they stamp their opponents with the name of Federalists, and their measures as Federal measures.—They abandon and adopt measures themselves at pleasure—at one time for a national bank, at another against; at one time for the pet Bank system, at another against it; at one time for the issues of State and local banks; at another against all bank paper; at one time for Treasury notes, at another for specie; at one time for distribution, at another against it; and still they are Democrats, and each measure, while they support it, is Democratic. But the moment they abandon it for some new expedient, it becomes a vile Federal measure, and all who support it are Federalists."

Dr. Johnson frequently made use of the following: "More flies are taken from a drop of honey than a ton of vinegar." An useful argument in favor of politeness and affability, as conciliating the affections of mankind more than the austerity of manner which indicates conscious superiority.